

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003

Kentucky

Characteristics	Fatalities
Total	145
Employee status	
Wage and salary ¹	111
Self-employed ²	34
Sex	
Men	136
Women	9
Age	
Under 16 years	—
16-17 years	—
18-19 years	—
20-24 years	9
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	38
45-54 years	32
55-64 years	28
65 years and older	18
Race or ethnic origin³	
White	138
Black	3
Hispanic	3
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	—
Asian	—
Pacific Islander	—
Multiple races	—
Event or exposure⁴	
Contact with objects & equipment	25
Struck by object	19
Struck by falling object	10
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	—
Falls	11
Fall to lower level	10
Fall from ladder	—
Fall from roof	4
Fall from scaffold	—
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10
Contact with electric current	5
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	—
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	—
Transportation incident	77
Highway transportation incident	36
Collision between vehicles	12
Noncollision highway incident	14
Nonhighway transportation incident, except rail, air, water	26
Overturned, nonhighway	15
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	11
Aircraft incidents	4
Fires and explosions	9
Assaults and violent acts	12
Homicides	6
Shooting	3
Other homicides	3
Self-inflicted injuries	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003 — Continued

Kentucky

Characteristics	Fatalities
Occupation⁵	
Management Occupations	20
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	—
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	—
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	—
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	—
Community and Social Services Occupations	—
Legal Occupations	—
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	—
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	—
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	—
Healthcare Support Occupations	—
Protective Service Occupations	9
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	—
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	—
Personal Care and Service Occupations	—
Sales and Related Occupations	6
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	—
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	12
Construction and Extraction Occupations	33
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	10
Production Occupations	11
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	33
Military Specific Occupations	—
Industry⁶	
Private industry	124
Goods producing	78
Natural resources and mining	41
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	29
Mining ⁷	12
Construction	26
Manufacturing	11
Service producing	46
Trade, transportation, and utilities	29
Wholesale trade	—
Retail trade	3
Transportation and warehousing	22
Utilities	3
Information	—
Financial activities	3
Finance and insurance	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	—
Professional and business services	3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	—
Management of companies and enterprises	—
Administration and support and waste management and remediation services	—
Education and health services	—
Educational services	—
Health care and social assistance	—
Leisure and hospitality	4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	—
Accommodation and food services	3
Other services	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003 — Continued

Kentucky

Characteristics	Fatalities
Industry⁶ - continued	
Government ⁸	21
Federal government	—
State government	11
Local government	8

¹ May include volunteers.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

³ The race categories shown exclude Hispanic workers.

⁴ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁵ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

⁶ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

⁷ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁸ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for 2003 are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries